

THE CHINA MAIL

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP SAGHAIEN.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and from Hamburg ex Steamship *Douro*, and from Hamburg ex Steamships *Fredrik Mord* and *Cambrai*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Wharves, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees by 1 p.m. To-day (Wednesday), the Old Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undesignated.

Cargo remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1891. 925

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship *Wingsong* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONG-KONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Claims are requested to present all claims for damage and/or shortage not later than the 10th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 4, 1891. 903

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. GLAMORGANSHIRE, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby required to send their Bills of Lading to the Undesignated for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be affected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON To-day, the 4th Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be sent in immediately.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1891. 904

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP! TO CLEAR.

A. QUANTITIES OF LADY'S WATER, PROOFS of different qualities, from \$2.50 each upwards.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Dudell Street.

Hongkong, March 13, 1891. 507

To Let.

CHEFOO.

TO LET—FURNISHED TILL 15TH JULY.

M. R. CAMPBELL'S BUNGALOW, on the EAST BEACH.

For Particulars, apply to

R. M. CAMPBELL,
Shanghai.

11th April, 1891. 754

TO LET.

TOGETHER or Subdivided, from 1st June next, HOUSE No. 5, CHANCERY LANE, with 10 ROOMS and BATH ROOM. Two separate Entrances.

Apply to

J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
No. 5, Caine Road.

Hongkong, May 2, 1891. 892

TO LET.

Possession from 15th May.

FOUR ROOMS on the First Floor of Queen's Road Central No. 10, suitable for OFFICES, at present in the occupation of the MITSU BUSAN KAISHA.

Apply to

SANDER & CO.,
Hongkong.

April 27, 1891. 857

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

OFFICES (above Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFFRAY & CO.'s Premises).

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, December 16, 1890. 2364

TO BE LET SHORTLY.

A. EXCELENTLY Comfortable and Cool SIX-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to the SECRETARY,

Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, April 4, 1891.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak District, near Phuket's Gap.

If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to

JOHN A. JUDD,
Secretary.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Ltd.

Hongkong, October 4, 1890. 2263

To Let.

TO LET AT THE PEAK. (PARTLY FURNISHED).

BROOKHURST. A detached Residence situated upon Mount Grace, about seven minutes' walk from Plantation Road Station and from which is obtained a magnificent view of the Harbour and out to Sea. The HOUSE contains DRAWING-ROOMS, DINING-ROOMS, four BED-ROOMS, DRYING and BATH-ROOMS, &c., and has a Tennis Ground attached, which will be put in order at the Landlord's expense if the house be taken for a year.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

For further particulars apply to PALMER & TURNER, Architects, &c., No. 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, April 11, 1891. 752

To Let.

N. 9, 11 & 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. ROOMS in COLLEGE CHAMBERS, OFFICES and CHAMBERS in CONNAUGH HOUSE, Queen's Road Central. OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, NO. 2, PEDDER'S HILL. HOUSE in POOLFIELD ROAD, 'NULLAH SKE.'

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, May 1, 1891. 231

THE KOWLOON LAND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To Let.

KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

HOUSES, with 5 ROOMS, including BATH ROOMS, TENNIS COURTS, Good view and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes, \$32 a month.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, March 24, 1891. 607

To-day's Advertisements

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship *Polyphonia*, Capt. L. VOLLMER, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 11th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 9, 1891. 954

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMoy AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co. Steamship *Thales*, Captain HUNTER, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1891. 955

NOTICE.

THE JELEBU MINING & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND of 5 % for the Half-year closing 16th February, 1891, having declared COUPON No. 2 is PAYABLE

to the Holders of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LTD., in Hongkong and Singapore, on and after To-day, as follows:

Lot A for 50 Shares, with \$12.50
" B " 20 " 5.00
" C " 5 " 1.25

HÜTTENBACH BROTHERS & CO., General Agents.

Singapore, 30th April, 1891. 951

NOTICE.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the Issue of PREFERENCE SHARES in the PUNJOM AND SUNGHE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will CLOSE at 5 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 13th May, 1891. The Articles of Association direct that each holder of an ordinary share is entitled to One New Share, and in addition Preference will be given to Shareholders on the Register of the Company on the above date.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 9, 1891. 953

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

REFRESHING WHOLESALE WATER.

DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

REFRESHING WHOLESALE DRINK.

DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH, A Veritable LEMON SQUASH, Aromatic, Cooling, Thirst Quenching.

Per dozen, 50 Cents.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

May 2, 1891.—

Kaiyung, British steamer, from Whampoa, Amoy, German steamer, from Whampoa, Preussen, German steamer, 2,878 W.

Business Notices.

HONGKONG TRADING LTD. SUMMER WASHING SILKS.

BENGALINES.

PONGEES.

CORALHS.

ERCO.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The *Hemp*, says—The tea season in Hangchow is very brisk. The crop before the spring rains was sold at \$20 cash per catty. The present crop is selling at \$80 cash per catty.

The Opium Farmers of Penang have, the *Times* learns, presented to the Government an arrangement by which they are to take the farm again during the period 1892/3 at an increased rental, of \$70,000 instead of \$7,000, and only \$50,000 of the amount lately signed against them in the Supreme Court is to be recovered. The master is under the consideration of the Executive Council.

At Brighton, before the judge, as a local correspondent says, Miss Olney Knowles, who recovered £6,500 damages from Mr. Leslie Duncan, was married to Mr. Prester, a London donist. Several near relations of the bride were present at the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Prester left for the Continent to spend the honeymoon.

Two gates of the city of Fuzhouhan in Formosa have been broken open by a body of bandits who at the same time made an organized attack on the magistrate's *wanfu*. It was fortunate that the armed guards were at hand; a determined resistance was offered by them, and the inhabitants soon surrounded the bandit on every side. After severe fighting, the outlaws cut their way through and succeeded in making their escape, leaving a number of their comrades prisoners.

The Tientsin correspondent of the N.C. *Daily News* writes on April 28th—“Rumours of the speedy extension of the railway to Peking are making themselves heard, but in how far there is any truth in such statements it is impossible to say. The Empress Dowager talk of repairing the ‘Year-Wing’ Year-Nine Year’ Canal, which is located at the head of the Board of Revenue, money is much more easily obtained by Her Majesty than heretofore, and she seems determined to make full use of her opportunity.”

The N.C. *Daily News* says—Mr. C. T. Gardner, H.M.’s Consul at Hankow, informs us, and suggests that we should make the information public, that he has received a letter from Mr. Everard, H.M.’s Consul at Ichang, to the effect that British subjects proposing to visit the Yangtze gorges had better apply to Mr. Gardner for passports. The Ichang Taotai, it appears, lives at Chinghong, and consequently it takes ten days or more for a passport issued by the Consul to reach him. It is also intimated by the Taotai that if people travel without passports they will be liable to be stopped and turned back. (Are the celebrated monkeys of the gorge on the war-path again?) Mr. Everard believes that the Chinese are going to be very strict on this point. From this we gather while Sir John Walahan has succeeded in getting Chinghong made an open port, with an English proposal, the only road to Chinghong cannot be traversed without a passport—which seems to the lay mind somewhat absurd.

An interviewer buttonholed the Hon. Mr. Shelford, one of the moving spirits in the opposition, during the stay of the mail steamer at Colombo, and the result of the talk appears in the *Time of Ceylon*. That paper says—“The Hon. Mr. Shelford, M.P., at Singapore is on his way to England armed with the petition from Singapore and Malacca against the proposed military exaction in the Straits. He has documented a figure of 800,000 at Singapore and about 200,000 at Malacca, making nearly a thousand names in all; but, as Mr. Shelford says, this number could have been increased considerably; only no aliens were allowed to sign the document. We learnt from Mr. Shelford that a short time back, Butler & Co. to know if Mr. W. W. Mitchell was in Colombo, and if not, who was acting for him? The reply was to the effect that Mr. Mitchell was absent and that Mr. Grindinton was acting for him. Mr. Shelford then communicated with Mr. Grindinton with the object of ascertaining if the Ceylon unofficials would pledge themselves to resign their seats on the military contribution question at the same time as the other members of the unofficials would do, i.e., the Singapore and Hongkong unofficials would do likewise; but Mr. Grindinton replied saying that, if the unofficials resign in Ceylon, there were many men who would come forward to take their places. The idea of a general strike of seats on the part of unofficial representatives had therefore to be abandoned. Mr. Shelford now goes home to lay his position before the House of Commons, and to try and get Parliament to move in the matter. He says that in Singapore they are now prepared to withdraw opposition if Government will promise not to increase the maximum military contribution named in their circulars on the subject. It remains to be seen how far he will be successful.

The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders in the Half-and-Half Cooperative Company Limited, which was held in the Boardroom, Shanghai, on the 5th instant, Mr. John Morris presiding. The amount to the motion for passing the report and accounts proposed at the last meeting by Mr. Galles, and seconded by Mr. J. D. Clark, which ran as follows:—“That no dividend be paid, and that the whole balance be carried forward,” was adopted, after which the report as amended, and the accounts were unanimously passed. Mr. Sheehan, the manager of the Hongkong Trading Company, made the following statement:—“Mr. Chairman, I feel it incumbent upon me (with your permission) to make a few remarks to the Full Assembly. Gentlemen, considering the unprecedented depression in Hongkong during the last two years, and the enormous difficulties we have had to meet with since our return, I think that all business men, especially Hongkong residents, will look upon the Hongkong Trading Company’s report for the past year as fairly satisfactory for a new business. It is hardly necessary for me to revert to the period of acquiring this concern, as it is well known that the main object of getting a foothold in Hongkong was to forward the interests of the Empire Brewery, and I think you may agree with me that the changes he said would have perhaps been better left unsaid.

That it must be conceded that he stuck to his gun to the last, however unwise that may have served or pointed them. That all the pothe and dust of the last few days had no connection whatever with the great blunder of blunders which shook the confidence of the community in Sir William D’Evereaux.

That I mentioned last week that the stage of humiliation and protest had been reached, and consisting of humiliation (much or otherwise) we have had enough. That the stage of protest is doubtless coming, like unto Christmas, but it is not yet.

H.E. Nish Taotai has returned from Nanking.

Owing to the scarcity of rain this spring the canals around Szechow are dried up in several places, giving much hindrance to the boat traffic. A batch of coolies are now being employed to deepen the canal beds.

‘EXTRAIST,’ who seems a person whom we writes as follows to the N.C. *Daily News* on 1st May.—Sir, In your day’s leader you make a statement as to the reason why H. H. the Cesarewitz did not visit Shanghai. It is to the effect that his advisers feared, “if he came here he would not receive as warm attentions as were paid to the Duke of Connaught last year.” I do not know from whom you may have received your information; but I beg to contradict the statement on the best authority. H. H. the Cesarewitz did not visit Shanghai simply because he was informed that the different nationalities of which the community is composed, were at variance among themselves as to what was to be done. He had honoured Shanghai with a visit, but yet he had not met with any suitable reception.

P. L.’s writes the following jingo blurb in the *Singapore Free Press*:—The *Col* for members of the Constitutional—In view of your Topic of the Week, appearing in Wednesday’s issue, prompts me to suggest to your readers that it is now high time a Singapore Habitation of the Prince of Wales should be formed. Mauritius and Hongkong are already before us in this respect, and I think that all will admit the advisability and value of doing everything that will keep us in touch with the Empire in general; especially in maintaining and spreading those inspiring principles of the British Empire whose preservation and advance are the raison d’être of the League. Those who desire to found a Habitation of the *Col* requested to communicate with P. L.—The Princess Federation of Singapore must be built on the head of its existence. There certainly is a sphere for it just now, for Imperial jingoes, on account of the military executions, is at a rather low ebb.

The details of Lord Randolph Churchill’s expedition to Mashonaland, writes *Altas in the World*, are now virtually complete, and Captain Giles, who is to command it, left for South Africa on Friday last. Captain Giles, who lately retired from the Royal Artillery, is well known in South Africa, having served for several years and commanded the Corps Field Artillery, which is broken up at present. Friday, Mr. Edghill—a gentleman with some reputation as a garrison warrior—follows Captain Giles to take up the office of second in command. Lord Randolph accompanied by Surgeon Major Melville and Captain O. G. St. G. Williams (both of the ‘Birks’) will probably leave England on the 10th April; and a specialist in mining matters will also be of the party. It is probable that Vice-count Durhert, who is now on his way to South Africa, will join the expedition. The *Col* will join the expedition at Cape Town, where also a body of twelve-armed and specially-selected colonials will be engaged as an escort. Captain Williams has obtained three months’ leave, and it is expected that this will be granted. The *Col* is a good measure, might have been improved by a reference to the leading merchants.

That the Governor has given one explanation of his course of action, in his farewell speech at the Chamber of Commerce, delivered a few minutes before his departure. That he said—“I have all my life had great sympathy with workers as against those trade interests which have for years past been inclined to sacrifice the health and happiness of workers rather than lose one iota of what under the circumstances must be called ill-gotten profits.”

I am glad to say that in the last act of my career I have shown the same hostility to that feeling in passing this Sunday Labour Ordinance.

That the *Col*’s first references to Mr. Keckewill, the Governor named the head of the East Point firm as the sole exception to this sordid spirit; and the question naturally arises whether the strained relations of the *Col*—especially with the community did not prompt the use of these somewhat ungenerous words.

That I do not think even the Governor’s best friends will claim that his last minute increases his reputation for statesmanship.

That it also took the form of a fine at the Chamber of Commerce.

That the descent from the sublime to the ridiculous is indeed rapid, and also somewhat homely.

That from the Representative of Royalty, grappling with the affairs of State to the Shikibby ‘running in’ an inebriated bar at a stupendous decuity.

That each in his ‘sphere of usefulness’ may be equally zealous, and the services of both are deemed worthy of being subcribed by the shipping interest.

That anyway His Excellency has gone, and his Addresses will follow him.

That, as Sir James Russell put it, he was a ‘strong’ Governor, and (Sir James omitted to add) with many weak points, and sadly impaired health.

That the community wish him well, and regret that he should have ‘clouded’ his career with the autocratic bungling of the last few months.

That I see the possibility of Sir Cecil Smith coming to rule over the place of his official birth is contradicted,—the more so perhaps as he is a strenuous advocate.

That there is a peculiar irony of fate in the assumption by General Barker of the reins of power here.

That it is fortunate for the General (though not for this community) that the Colonial Office sing so small when the War Office lifts its voice.

That otherwise it might be extremely awkward for the General Officer Administrator.

That under the present happy conditions the Governor merely carries out the bohème of the War Office, through the medium of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—so that all possibility of complication is removed.

That the thunder showers fortunately spared the inconvenience of a prolonged water famine, and, like Oliver Twist, we want more.

That His Excellency has left us under the pleasing belief that he has discredited and scattered all his enemies.

That this annihilation theory of the Governor has perhaps been carried too far, as practice, especially as the amputations were attempted under cover of farewells’ and enfeebled health.

That Sir William did a deal of work before he finally got away—saying much and listening to much, and some of the things he said would have perhaps been better left unsaid.

That it must be conceded that he stuck to his gun to the last, however unwise that may have served or pointed them.

That all the pothe and dust of the last few days had no connection whatever with the great blunder of blunders which shook the confidence of the community in Sir William D’Evereaux.

That I mentioned last week that the stage of humiliation and protest had been reached, and consisting of humiliation (much or otherwise) we have had enough.

That the stage of protest is doubtless coming, like unto Christmas, but it is not yet.

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TYPES OF FELICITY.

THE BROKER.
(*Shanghai Mercury*)
Who is the happy Broker? What is he
That clerks in want of work should wish to
be!

With fact enough to weather doubt and
shame.

Selected member of the Shanghai Club;
He needs a room to sleep in,—that is all;
And makes an office of the Entrance Hall,
An active pony and an open trap;

To secure the bount, whatever weather hap;
These are his stock in trade. Whirling
along,

He haunts each publishing office, bank and
home;

Note-book in hand, the model Broker hops
Out of his trap or yells to my stops;

The rough swinging doors like lightning
barrels amidst;

And like a thunder-bolt dings out again;
Spaniard galvanizes his actions,

And all his talk consists of matted
frictions;

Eighths, halves and quarters are familiar
words;

Seldom or never does he mention thirds.

Comet of Commerce, swifter than the wind.

He sweeps along in orbit well defined,

From the Club steps to Butterfield &

Swire's,

A restless mortal, set as if on wires.

His day's work done, his note-book duly
scanned,

The next day's enterprise mapped out and
planned;

He rests at length from the turmoil of war,
As Tonynson would say, "Across the Bar!"

Such is the happy Broker; who is he
That clerks in want of work should wish to
be?

AWAKE!

[A reply to Tonynson's "To Sleep!"]

Awake, awake, the dreary night is gone;

Rise with the day; gird duty's raiment on.

Awake, awake;

Whatever in darkness thy afflictions are,

They'll vanish soon in light that comes from
far.

Awake, awake.

—Adam C. Orr, in *Chicago Inter Ocean*.

HE CAME HOME TO DIE.

One day in December, 1888, a British
transport vessel arrived at Gosport. Only

a brief look was needed to assure the
spectator that she had made the long

voyage from India. There were soldiers
on board; some on leave of absence to
visit home, and others so worn and wasted

that it was plain to see why they were come

back from the East to the dear old Island.

Of these poor fellows a few were able to
go on to their friends, while others were

just strong enough to bear the journey to
the Navy Yard Hospital.

Among the latter was one to whom we
will introduce the reader. You would have
found him to be a keen, athletic fellow
of years ago, yet the vicissitudes and
vicissitudes of youth were missing.—Disease had done
the work of time, and it was but the wreck
of that entered the Hospital doors
that day. It was a matter for wonder that
he lived to reach an English port.

Several months later, by accident, the
writer of these lines heard that soldier's
story from his own lips, and here it is sub-
stantially in his own words.—"In the year
1888," he said, "I enlisted in Her Majesty's
1st Regiment and was soon ordered out
to India, where I arrived on the following
Christmas, and left there for Burmah on
6th, 1889, where I remained eight
months, serving in the Madras when
King Theebaw surrendered to our troops.

Here my good health began to give way.
At first I had a sinking feeling at the pit
of the stomach, and was so dull and drowsy I
could scarcely keep up. I had pain in the
right side and under the shoulder-blades.

My spirits were depressed and everything
seemed sad and melancholy. I couldn't
eat, and lay in bed helpless night after
night till I was almost wild for lack of rest.

My skin and eyes turned yellow, as is
common with Europeans in India; my
tongue was badly coated, feet cold and
clammy, stomach sick and upset, vomiting
and constant diarrhoea. In this bad form

Both the regimental doctor and a doctor
of the Indian Government, said I was
suffering from dysentery. I was weak as a
baby, and passed nothing but slime to

the bowels. No treatment availed to stop
the diarrhea, which was fast draining the
life out of me. Finally I was sent home,
and arrived in Hongkong in Dec., 1889, where
I lay in the Hospital until Feb., 1890,

when I was discharged as incurable, and
placed in the Army Reserve.

I returned to Warboys, in Huntingdon-
shire, (my home) and tried to work. But
it was impossible. I was so emaciated that
old acquaintances did not at first recognize
me. Then they said, "Hodson, you needn't
trouble to buy any more clothes. The
trouble you'll require will be a wooden
box."

After eating even a little, I was obliged
to leave the table because of
the terrible griping, gnawing pains in the
stomach and bowels. My father and
mother were alarmed, and I consulted a
doctor at Warboys, but what he gave me
did no good effect.

"At last it was Mr. Nicholl, the Chemist,
of Warboys (now of Croydon) who said to
me, 'Hodson, you had better try Mother
Seigel's Curative Syrup.' On this I bought
a bottle and used it, but I couldn't see it
did any good. Mr. Nicholl said, 'Try it
again. I have such confidence in it that I
will give you the second bottle free of
charge.'

He did so, and before I had taken the
half of the second bottle I began to feel
relief. This encouraged me, and I purchased
the third bottle. Before I had

washed it I was too much improved that
what was asked to go back to work. But I was
afraid to risk it, and said, 'No; wait till I
have used three bottles more, for this

is the best medicine in the world.'

"At last it was Mr. Nicholl, the Chemist,
of Warboys (now of Croydon) who said to
me, 'Hodson, you had better try Mother
Seigel's Curative Syrup.'

On this I bought a bottle and used it, but I
couldn't see it did any good. Mr. Nicholl said, 'Try it
again. I have such confidence in it that I
will give you the second bottle free of
charge.'

He did so, and before I had taken the
half of the second bottle I began to feel
relief. This encouraged me, and I purchased
the third bottle. Before I had

washed it I was too much improved that
what was asked to go back to work. But I was
afraid to risk it, and said, 'No; wait till I
have used three bottles more, for this

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 9th May, 1891.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares	Par Value of Share.	Amount paid-up per share.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.	At credit of working accts. or Bal. Bro't. fed.	DIVIDEND.	Intrinsic value per share per share figures and at date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, or base of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS.			
											DURING CURRENT WEEK.	Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
Bank.														
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank— ing Corporation.	1860 \$	7,600,000	60,000 \$	125 all	\$ 6,806,596.31	\$ 120,377.51			\$ 381,691.66	28 1/2%—\$7 per estimated to 30 June 90	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.29 ..	\$96, buyers
Do. New Issue.	1890 \$	2,500,000	20,000 \$	125 all					\$ 430,425.12	10 1/2% for 1889	Sept. 12, 90	\$52.08	7.14 ..	\$63, buyers
Bank of China & Straits.	1889 £	1,000,000	99,875 £	10 £ 1/5	£ 50,000 £	£ 2,111.15.2							1s. 26d. nom.	
Do. New issue. [Lt. 1889]	1,000,000	100,000 £	10 £ 12/6	£ 50,000 £	£ 2,111.15.2									
Do. Founders.	1890	1,250 £	1 £											
Marine Insurances.														
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.	1867 \$	2,600,000	10,000 \$	250 \$	25 \$	770,000			\$ 381,691.66	28 1/2%—\$7 per estimated to 30 June 90	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.29 ..	\$96, buyers
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865 £	2,000,000	24,000 £	83.33	25 £	£ 650,000	£ 204,022.49	10 p. cent. for year ending 30/6/90						
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1883 £	1,000,000	5,000 £	200 £	£ 50	£ 1,428,721.75								
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862 £	300,000	8,000 £	100 all	£ 5	£ 510,017.59								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881 £	2,500,000	10,000 £	250 £	50 £	£ 600,000								
Straits Insurance Co. Ltd.	1886 £	3,000,000	30,000 £	100 £	20 £	£ 80,000								
Fire Insurances.														
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868 \$	2,000,000	6,000 \$	250 \$	50 \$	£ 160,000	£ 285,007.23	18 p. sh. for 1889						
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870 \$	2,000,000	20,000 \$	100 \$	20 \$	£ 251,876.04	£ 251,876.04	10 p. sh. for 1889						
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886 £	2,000,000	20,000 £	100 £	20 £	£ 100,840.55	£ 100,840.55	10 p. cent. for 1889						
Fire and Marine Insurances.														
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884 £	4,000,000	40,000 £	100 £	20 £	£ 11,875.91	£ 185,019.32	3 1/2% for yr. end 31 Dec. 1888						
Docks and Warehouses.														
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866 £	1,652,500	12,500 £	125 all	—	—								
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Gardens Co., Limited	1866 £	1,000,000	20,000 £	50 all	—	—								
Shipping.														
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boat Co., Limited.	1855 £	1,600,000	60,000 £	20 all	£ 50,000 £	£ 10,686.30	10 p. cent. for year ending 31/12/90							
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited.	1842 £	1,200,000	60,000 £	10 £	£ 54.01	£ 5,128.13.4	3 1/2% for yr. end 31 Dec. 1889							
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883 £	1,000,000	20,000 £	50 all	—	£ 347,863.31	£ 2,700.56	4 1/2% for 1890						
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882 £	175,000	3											